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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/786,163	02/28/2001	Dorit Wolf	WOLF, D. ET AL-IPCT	4075
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Collard & Roe 1077 Northern Boulevard Roslyn, NY 11576			EXAMINER BROWN, JENNINE M	
			ART UNIT 1755	PAPER NUMBER
DATE MAILED: 10/14/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/786,163

Applicant(s)

WOLF ET AL.

Examiner

Jennine M. Brown

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on interview summary of 10/11/05.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 3-15, 17 and 18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 3-15 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 17 and 18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/7/05
- 4) ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. 10/11/05
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Finality

The finality of the Office action mailed on 8/9/2005 has been withdrawn in view of the proper Terminal Disclaimer filed 04/07/2005, and Information Disclosure Statement filed 04/07/2005. Claims 17-18, however remain rejection as set forth below.

Priority

According to MPEP 706.02, "The effective filing date of a U.S. application may be determined as follows:

(A) If the application is a continuation or divisional of one or more earlier U.S. applications or international applications and if the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 120 and 365(c), respectively, have been satisfied, the effective filing date is the same as the earliest filing date in the line of continuation or divisional applications.

(B) If the application is a continuation-in-part of an earlier U.S. application or international application, any claims in the new application not supported by the specification and claims of the parent application have an effective filing date equal to the filing date of the new application. Any claims which are fully supported under 35 U.S.C. 112 by the earlier parent application have the effective filing date of that earlier parent application.

(C) If the application claims foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or 365(a), the effective filing date is the filing date of the U.S. application, unless situation (A) or (B) as set forth above applies. The filing date of the foreign priority document is

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not the effective filing date, although the filing date of the foreign priority document may be used to overcome certain references. See MPEP § 706.02(b) and § 2136.05.

...".

The PCT was filed before November 29, 2000, therefore it cannot bridge back to the Foreign priority document: (MPEP 706.02(a)) "International applications, which: (1) were filed prior to November 29, 2000, or (2) did not designate the U.S., or (3) were not published in English under PCT Article 21(2) by WIPO, may not be used to reach back (bridge) to an earlier filing date through a priority or benefit claim for prior art purposes under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). Revised 35 U.S.C. 102(e) eliminated the reference to fulfillment of the 35 U.S.C. 371(c)(1), (2) and (4) requirements." (MPEP 2136.03) "The 35 U.S.C. 102(e) critical reference date of a U.S. patent or U.S. application publications and certain international application publications entitled to the benefit of the filing date of a provisional application under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) is the filing date of the provisional application with certain exceptions if the provisional application(s) properly supports the subject matter relied upon to make the rejection in compliance with 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. See MPEP § 706.02(f)(1), examples 5 to 9. Note that international applications which (1) were filed prior to November 29, 2000, or (2) did not designate the U.S., or (3) were not published in English under PCT Article 21(2) by WIPO, may not be used to reach back (bridge) to an earlier filing date through a priority or benefit claim for prior art purposes under 35 U.S.C. 102(e)."

The WIPO publication of PCT/DE99/02956 is 23 March 2000, which was prior to November 29, 2000 and published in German, therefore it is not eligible to bridge back to the priority document.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 4/7/2005 was considered by the examiner.

Terminal Disclaimer

The terminal disclaimer filed on 4/7/05 disclaiming the terminal portion of any patent granted on this application which would extend beyond the expiration date of copending US Application 09/909038 has been reviewed and is accepted. The terminal disclaimer has been recorded.

Election/Restrictions

Claims 3-15 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in the reply filed on April 07, 2005.

Applicant elects the single solid catalyst species with sub species chemical properties $V_{0.19}Mn_{0.24}Fe_{0.32}Ga_{0.25}O_x$ (Table 8) with traverse. The reply states that claim 18 reads on this species.

Applicant's arguments do not specifically point out any error in the restriction (election) requirement presented by Examiner and only argue why the claims allegedly

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are concrete and tangible. The inventions are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 and no special technical feature is present based on the previous rejection of the claims in the prior office action(s). Under 35 U.S.C. 121 and 371, examiner previously gave appropriate reasons for restriction and election of species and therefore the requirements are maintained and made final.

Claim Objections

Applicant's amendment obviates Examiners previous objection, therefore the previous objection has been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 17 and 3-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claims contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

1. Applicant has amended claim 17 to read "A method for selecting components for the preparation of active and/or selective solid catalysts" and no tangible and concrete method steps are given on how to incorporate the specific materials "selected". Generally when a catalyst is made, definite groups of materials are brought

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together to make a complex at some specified temperature and pressure and are not merely a mental exercise. One skilled in the art would prefer an order of addition of materials either with or without a solvent used so that one would be able to determine an actual chemical composition made. Applicant's specification gives methodology on how one would select a catalyst but do not give any evidence of an actual catalyst generated only mental exercises on how theoretical catalyst compositions would perform as is evidenced in the article cited by applicant "Development of a Genetic Algorithm for Molecular Scale Catalyst Design", wherein on page 284, the inventor states "The purpose of the present paper is to introduce the use of the GA as a practical tool in catalyst design problems and to demonstrate that, in the case of a model system, the catalyst designs obtained are sensible." According to the MPEP, "A process that consists solely of the manipulation of an abstract idea is not concrete or tangible. See *In re Warmerdam*, 33 F.3d 1354, 1360, 31 USPQ2d 1754, 1759 (Fed. Cir. 1994). See also *Schrader*, 22, F.3d at 295, 30 USPQ2d at 1459." In this case, it does not appear that the method used is a concrete or tangible method. There is no definitive list of materials or concrete method of combination of materials therefrom to make a tangible composition, which would be used as a catalyst. See also *In re Brown* 177 USPQ 691 (1973), which states "The fact that Sharpe had actually produced a computer program, not disclosed in the application, to solve the recursive equations in the mathematical model does not demonstrate that the application disclosure would have

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taught a person of ordinary skill in the art how to make and use the claimed system."

The rejection has been maintained.

2. Claim 17 gives a method of "arbitrarily or randomly" preparing catalysts. The Merriam-Webster OnLine Dictionary defines at random as "without definite aim, direction, rule or method". Anything random would be questionable as to whether or not it is patentable subject material under 35 U.S.C. 101 because acts of nature are random and not patentable. Examiner is unsure how a catalyst could randomly be prepared with a method when the definition of random is that it lacks a method. Applicant has not defined claim 17 to include language to clearly state that the random process requires an optimization step while still ensuring a directed optimization through the use of a fitness or cost function as argued on page 21 of the remarks. Employing random number generators are different than applicant's claimed invention "comprising arbitrarily or randomly newly structuring by means of crossing and mutation of steps (d), (g) and (i), selected among the stochastic methods of numerical random-check generators". There is no indication that the randomization is done by computer and not as merely a mental exercise. It is also unclear as to what algorithm is supposed to produce said randomization. It is also unclear what would be the fitness or cost functions in claim 17, which steps would ensure convergence of applicant's mathematical algorithm. It is unclear how applicant's method is any different than any other scientist that does not use a computer and randomly picks one or more metals to combine in an amount to create a catalyst, test the catalyst and guess as to what

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property would cause an improvement of said catalyst by modification in a next step.

The rejection has been maintained.

3. The terms "crossing" and "mutation" are used to modify the word "means", thus purporting to conform to 35 USC 112, sixth paragraph. However, 35 USC 112, sixth paragraph, requires that the terms specify a function to be performed, thus enabling a determination of the structural equivalent thereof. For example, expressions such as "latch means" or "means for latching" have functional connotations and are in conformity with the statute. However, in this case, the term has no functional connotations. See *Ex parte Klumb*, 159 USPQ 694. Although applicant may be his/her own lexicographer, it should not be contrary to its ordinary meaning, the written description must clearly redefine the claim term and set forth the uncommon definition so as to put one reasonably skilled in the art on notice that the applicant intended to so redefine that claim term. *Process Control Corp. v. HydReclaim Corp.*, 190 F.3d 1350, 1357, 52 USPQ2d 1029, 1033 (Fed. Cir. 1999). The term "crossing" in claim 17 is used by the claim to mean "exchanging", while the accepted meaning is "(genetics) the act of mixing different species or varieties of animals or plants and thus to produce hybrids." The term is indefinite because the specification does not clearly redefine the term. The term "mutation" in claim 17 is used by the claim to mean "reduce or enlarge", while the accepted meaning is "a relatively permanent change in hereditary material involving either a physical change in chromosome relations or a biochemical change in the codons that make up genes". Both definitions used are related to

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biological and biochemical materials not inorganic or organometallic catalyst materials and applicant's meaning came from the specification on pages 9-10 as directed by Applicant. Applicant merely states that steps (d), (g) and (j) are crossed or mutated but no explanation exists as to how these are mutated or crossed (e.g., how crossing or mutation affect the product formed). The rejection has been maintained.

4. The previous rejection regarding "random check generators, throwing dice and/or performing drawings" has been withdrawn because applicant has removed throwing dice and/or performing drawings from the claim language. Should applicant reinstate this language, the rejection will also be reinstated.

Claims Analysis

The explanation given on page 27 of the response of 4/7/2005 is a clearer method for what applicant intends claim but the claims as written do not convey the same meaning as that stated at the bottom of page 27. The claimed method steps are still indefinite because they lack proper reference to what is selected, what is crossed or mutated and what is used to determine the fitness function for the optimization steps.

Although the specification highlights certain analytical methods, any method used to analyze a catalyst will be considered as appropriate to meet the limitation of claim 15.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/ Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

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A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148

USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining

obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Cawse (US 6728641 B1).

See entire document. Cawse discloses a method and system for selecting a best case set of factors for a chemical reaction, specifically a catalytic reaction as is shown in Figures 6 and 7. Cawse discloses that a researcher provides factors that may impact

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the reaction or process of intent such as reactants, solvents, carriers, catalysts and chemically inert substances (col. 3, l. 5-20) using a computer algorithm to relate these factors with a software program (col. 3, l. 20-39). There are multiple algorithms that can be used (col. 4, l. 40-65). High throughput screening results are envisioned as factors for input for the algorithm (col. 4, l. 16-22; col. 8, l. 64 – col. 9, l. 6). Catalyst metals used in the compositions are disclosed (col. 9, l. 61-64), cocatalyst, solvent, etc (col. 11 – 12, Table 5). Cawse discloses repeated iterations of a process (col. 9, l. 40) and table 5 shows many possible identities of primary, secondary catalytic metals.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by or in the alternative under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deem, et al. (US 6640191 B1).

See entire document. Deem, et al. disclose in Figure 1 both a random number generator (a) and parallel tempering (b) as two different methods to create catalyst compounds as well as the relative figures of merit for each type of method used in Figure 3 to create an active and/or selective catalyst composition (col. 3, l. 11-49; col. 4, l. 5-9; col. 6, l. 22-31). Deem, et al. disclose random, quasi random or other number generators such as Monte Carlo algorithms or a Metropolis algorithm is used with swapping, parallel tempering and a priori probability (col. 5, l. 30-61). The example given in example 2 gives a proof of principal experiment using 4 metal components used in different combinations based on the different combinatorial methods (col. 13, l. 39 – col. 14, l. 41).

Claims 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Schultz, et al. (US 6420179 B1).

See entire document. Schultz, et al. disclose in Figure 8 a representative example of the quadrant based modified metals on a chip to determine whether or not superconductivity was present, using a metal oxide compound such as that in Figure 10A or 10B. Schultz, et al. disclose an array of diverse solids, such as covalent network solids, ionic solids, molecular solids for inorganic materials, intermetallic materials, metal alloys, ceramic materials, organometallic materials, composite materials (col. 1, l. 15 – 30; col. 6, l. 30 – col. 7, l. 35; col. 7, l. 59 – col. 8, l. 4). Schultz, et al. disclose approximately 100 elements in the periodic table which can be used to make compositions having 3 or more elements to generate large libraries and algorithms previously used for drug discovery (col. 1, l. 64 – col. 2, l. 49). Schultz, et al. disclose methods of screening the materials to determine activity and/or selectivity (col. 26, l. 65 – col. 27, l. 27; table 1, col. 28, l. 1-44).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

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4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cawse (US 6728641 B1) in view of Kudo, et al. (US 3929670 A) or Inoue, et al. (US 6110860 A).

Kudo, et al. and Inoue, et al. disclose multiple metal oxides (Kudo - col. 2, l. 10, 26; col. 31, l. 18-col. 42, l. 36). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method of Cawse to optimize the catalyst compositions of Kudo, et al. or Inoue, et al. to optimize the catalyst composition and produce a better product.

Double Patenting

The double patenting rejection has been withdrawn based on applicant's timely filed Terminal Disclaimer.

Response to Arguments

The examiner has withdrawn rejections related to all currently withdrawn claims, should the currently withdrawn claims be reinstated, the currently withdrawn rejections related to these claims will also be reinstated.

Applicant's arguments filed April 07, 2005, with respect to the 102(b)/103(a) rejection over Petasis (US 6602817 B1), have been fully considered and are persuasive. The previous rejection over Petasis have been withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments filed April 07, 2005 have been fully considered with respect to the 102(e)/103(a) over Keiken, et al. (US 6763309 B2) and are persuasive because Keiken, et al. cannot be considered prior art.

Applicant's arguments filed April 07, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive over Cawse (US 6728641 B1). Cawse discloses a method and system for selecting a best case set of factors for a chemical reaction then use that for experimentation and then use the experimental data for iterative purposes to improve the chemical reactivity of the system disclosed. The rejections have been maintained.

Applicant's arguments filed April 07, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive over Deem, et al. (US 6640191 B1). Deem, et al. disclose multiple methods and algorithms that are used to design more powerful experimental protocols for combinatorial chemistry which would be easily modified to be used for catalyst compositions, etc. Deem even discloses what applicants claim as "crossing" and "mutation" (col. 8, l. 23-31; see especially col. 11, l. 20-33). The rejections have been maintained.

New rejections have been made over Schultz, et al. (US 6420179 B1) as well as Cawse (US 6728641 B1) in view of Kudo, et al. (US 3929670 A) or Inoue, et al. (US 6110860 A) based on applicant's amendment of claims 17 and 18.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

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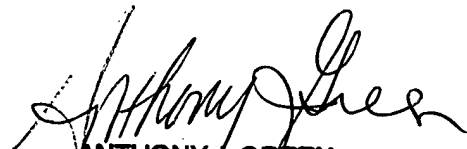
mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jennine M. Brown whose telephone number is (571) 272-1364. The examiner can normally be reached on M-R 9:30 AM - 7:30 PM; Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jerry Lorengo can be reached on (571) 272-1233. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

jmb


ANTHONY J. GREEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER